The Weekly News Letter is published by authority and instruction of the St. Louis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and is furnished weekly free of cost, to all official labor and reform publications.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

Entered as second-class matter, September 26, 1913, at the Post-office at Washington, D. C., under the act of August 24, 1912.

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

VOL. 3. NO. 12 | WASHINGTON D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 21 1913. | WHOLE NO. 116

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA THE SODOM AND GOMORRAH OF CURRENT TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY

Charleston, W. Va., June 21.—For many years the United Mine Workers have attempted to organize the coal miners of this State that they might have a part in determining their wages, hours, and conditions of labor. Owing to political and other conditions existing, it has been impossible to secure for the miners any semblance of liberty in dealing with the coal operators. The State government, instead of protecting its citizenship, was under complete control of the mining operators, and whatever they desired has been granted, in order that the coal mine owners might hold at their mercy the coal miners of the State. This might hold at their mercy the coal miners of the State. The courts have also had a part in determining their wages, and conditions of labor. Owing to political and other conditions existing, it has been impossible to secure for the miners any semblance of liberty in dealing with the coal operators. The State government, instead of protecting its citizenship, was under complete control of the mining operators, and whatever they desired has been granted, in order that the coal mine owners might hold at their mercy the coal miners of the State. The courts have also had a part in the issuance of injunctions that far exceed in severity those issued in other labor disputes, and have practically outlawed any effort upon the part of the coal miners to evolve any defense against the fearful conditions which have grown up under the absolute domination of the coal operators.

As a crowning achievement of the operators in the Paint and Cabin Creek districts, the mine owners went further in their fight against the coal miners than ever before, even to the point of inducing the State government to supplant the civil law for a military tribunal. As a result of the arbitrary and inhuman methods pursued under the military régime, Senator Kern of Indiana introduced a resolution in the United States Senate providing for an investigation into the conditions existing in this State. The resolution was bitterly fought by the two United States Senators from West Virginia, but finally passed, and an investigating committee appointed.

This committee proceeded to this city, where it commenced its investigation, and practically at its first session established the fact that there was collusion between the State officials and the coal operators. It also established beyond doubt that there was a reign of terror of an official organization.

In a letter to the Senate investigating committee, Gov. Hatfield declined to submit the records of the trials before the military tribunal. This is practically conclusive evidence that the usurpation of civil law by the substitution of military rule would not stand the scrutiny of an impartial investigation, and is an admission that State officials are wary about permitting the machinations of public officials and the operators to come into the full light of publicity. As a further evidence of the high-handed manner in which this controversy has been handled and the subsequent realization by the State officials that they had overreached themselves, simultaneously with the advent of the Senate committee into West Virginia, the Governor issued a proclamation abolishing military rule in the strike district.

Related before the investigating committee was the story of the attack on Holly Grove, a strikers' camp, from an armored train, which was run into the strike district on February 7. The story was told by Lee Calvin, a former mine guard, who was one of the men on the armored train when the strikers' camp was fired on. After relating that he had been "chief guard" on Cabin Creek, and had left the district because of the shootings there, he stated that Sheriff Bonner Hill and Quinn Morton, a mine operator, met him in Charleston and prevailed upon him to join a party going up Paint Creek in an armored train.

"There were ten or twelve men in the armored car attached to the train," said Calvin, "and when we got just above Paint Creek Junction all of them began getting rifles, which were in the car. They tried to give me a rifle, but I told them I had no shooting to do. The brakeman turned down the lights. He told us not to raise the windows, but to shoot right through the windows. I was leaning out of an open window, and as I came up to Holly Grove I saw a stream of fire start out of the baggage car just ahead, where the machine guns were mounted. They swept right up as we went through Holly Grove. As we passed I saw fires or four flashes of fire from the tents."

In answer to a question which the attorney for the coal miners asked relative to whether there were any shots from the tents before the shooting began, Calvin said:

"I did not see any. I just heard the engine whistle blow, toot-toot, and the shooting from the train began. I am positive the shooting first began from the baggage car." As a result of this shooting, Thomas Isaacs was killed and a woman wounded.

Calvin further along in his testimony stated that Quinn Morton, one of the operators, was on the train, and that when it had passed the miners' camp at Holly Grove, Morton came running back through the car and said: "Back up the train and we will give them another round," addressing his remarks to the Sheriff, who replied that "there were women and children up in the tents, and that he wouldn't permit any more shooting."

At this point in the investigation, Senator Martine of New Jersey, almost at a white heat, leaped from his chair and said: "What sort of a man is this man Quinn Morton. Is he an ordinary American citizen that he can order such a thing?"

The attorneys for the coal operators immediately objected, and assured the Senator that Morton would be brought before the commission, and, in reply, the Senator said: "God help me then."

Pale-faced women and men, who showed the traces of years of continuous dirging coal from the mountains, told the committee their side of the controversy. It was the story of a peaceful community of happy, contented people, transformed into a theater of war, and the members of the investigating committee seemed to be appalled at the gravity of the situation and the inhuman methods adopted by the coal operators to deny to the miners a semblance of the right of even living.

The armored train mentioned above was called the "death special" by the miners. Calvin's testimony of the armored train was corroborated by Harry Arthur, who was employed by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad as a brakeman on the train, who described the sheeting of steel which encased the baggage car of the train, and the two machine guns, which were mounted so as to give the greatest possible range through the protected doors of the car.

The mine guard system was also gone into, and many were the stories of the inhuman treatment of the miners, their wives and children by this band of bad men who were in the employ of the mine operators for the purpose of intimidating the miners. In fact, it was brought out that the entire strike district was terrorized by the behavior of the mine guards, who patrolled through the district fully armed, and subjected the miners and their families to indignities which beggar description.

While the work of the investigation has not been completed, sufficient evidence has been produced to condemn not only the mine operators of West Virginia, but the entire coal operating fraternity, in the strongest terms, and the inside electrical workers are endeavoring to establish a new rate of 90 cents per hour, although a considerable portion of the membership is now receiving the increased scale.

RECENT RAILROAD WRECKS.

Washington, June 21.—The following are a few of the recent railroad wrecks selected at random: A freight train was wrecked on the main line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, at Stamford, Conn., killed four trainmen and injured a large number of others, and is now a subject of official inquiry by the Interstate Commerce Commission. As a result of a freight wreck on the Clinchfield division of the Norfolk and Western, near Cleveland, Va., a dwelling was destroyed and two occupants were scalded to death, while the engineman and fireman were crushed under the engine. The cause assigned was a defective truck on the tender of the engine. One woman was killed and forty-eight persons injured when a passenger train on the Boston and Maine and Texas Railroad ran into a horse near McAlester, Okla. Eight persons were injured when a passenger train bound from Boston to Lawrence on the Boston and Maine road crashed into a shuttle train on a branch track at South Lawrence, Mass. The coaches caught fire and two burned. The Buffalo limited train of the Lacka wanna Railroad ran into a freight at Belden Bridge, Pa., derailing the engine and three cars, but no one was seriously injured. Two railway employes were killed and one injured when a passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad ran into a freight train fifteen miles from Niles, Ohio. A number were also injured. The wreck was caused by a misplaced switch.

REFUSE ARBITRATORS' AWARD.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 21.—The Master Bricklayers' Association has refused to abide by its agreement. The association agreed to arbitrate the question of the Hodcarriers' Unions and signed a statement to that effect. The hodcarriers had been receiving $2.60 per day, and have demanded $3 per day. The master bricklayers refused and a strike was inaugurated, although the efforts of the Building Trades Council all parties in interest agreed to submit all differences to arbitration. The arbitration board was selected and both sides presented their case and finally an award was rendered. Now the hodcarriers were to receive $2.80 per day, it being the unanimous decision of the board. The Master Bricklayers' Association now has repudiated its representatives and refused to abide by the award. The situation is serious, and there may be combined action taken by all of the Building Trades.

GREEK STRIKE-BREAKERS.

Sioux City, Iowa, June 21.—The union Bridge Workers employed on the new bridge of the Northwestern Railroad at Mondamin, Iowa, have gone on strike against a reduction in wages, and their places have been filled by Greek laborers. The bridge contractors struck against a reduction of 5 cents a day. It is stated that Greek labor is cheaper, as a rule, than bridge construction, and this fact may account for the number of railroad fatalities from wrecks we read about. Greek labor is employed. The numerous wrecks from broken bridges and trestles on the Northwestern Railroad during the past year is alleged to be the direct result of the employment of Greek labor.

ILLINOIS COMPENSATION.

Springfield, Ill., June 21.—The first case brought up for adjudication under the Illinois workmen's compensation law has been settled at Hillsboro by a board of arbitration. The case was that of Sam Dawson, a miner, from Troy, Madison County. Davis was employed by the Peabody Coal Company at Witt, and August 30th, in eating coal, a lump fell from the top, striking Davis on the arm, causing a double fracture, and he was laid up for nine weeks. The board of arbitration awarded him $1,155.

FEDERATED TRADES WIN OUT.

Winnipeg, June 21.—Negotiations between the Canadian Pacific Railroad and the federated trades on the Western lines for a new schedule of wages, that in progress for three weeks, has terminated, an amicable settlement having been agreed to. The terms of the schedules have not been given to the public, it is understood that an increase of 5 cents an hour has been granted, in addition to several improvements in working conditions.

NINE-HOUR LAW VIOLATED.

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 21.—The State Deputy Commissioner of Immigration, Labor, and Statistics has secured the conviction of a county commissioner of Logan on a charge of violating the State nine-hour working day law applying to city and county work. The candy company was fined $5 and costs of the trial. This is the second conviction of this sort in the State within a week.

NAILERS ORGANIZE.

Sioux City, Iowa, June 21.—A new union of Nailers has been organized and will obtain its charter list after man employed in the nailing departments of all the newspapers and printing and binding plants in this city. This organization is attached to the International Typographical Union.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS AGREE.

Toronto, Canada, June 21.—The strike of the firemen against the Toronto Electrical Light Company and the Toronto Street Railway Company has been settled on an approximate 7 per cent increase in wages.

A FRIENDLY JOURNAL.

Quincy, Ill., June 21.—The Quincy Journal, a daily paper of this city, has announced itself favorable to a law in favor of a thoroughly unionized city. The article announcing this position discusses the strike of the employees of the Quincy Show Case Workers and the Knittel Show Case factory, the carpenters being involved in the controversy. After recounting how the employers had lured men to Quincy under misrepresentations, the Journal says: "The story is a long one short, sure, quick, easy way out of all this trouble for the Knittels and that is to unionize his shop. The minute that is done Joe Knittel starts on the up-grade, and he will go right on up. Should Joe Knittel is on the down grade now, and in our judgment he will continue to go down until he unionizes his shop. We understand the Quincy show case people are ready to come in line if Joe Knittel will come over. We can have lasting peace in Quincy if we unionize our shops." This publication is not a labor paper.

SUIT OVER UNION LABEL.

Sacramento, Cal., June 21.—A suit has been filed in the Superior Court by the Allied Printing Trades Council against a local printing company for the possession of a union label of the Allied Printing Trades, alleged to have been given or loaned to a newspaper, the newspaper declining to return the label to the Council. The case will be carried out on a legal technicality, and the suit was dismissed by consent, without prejudice to either party. The Council will not bring another suit in the case, but will overcome and fix it will now go to trial.

ROOFERS GET AGREEMENT.

Pittsburg, June 21.—The local union of slate and tile roofers has just secured a new working agreement with the employers. This is the first agreement that has been entered into between this organization and their employers in the last five years. The new scale of wages calls for a minimum of 40 cents per hour from June 1, 1913, to May, 1914, and 45 cents per hour from June, 1914, to May, 1915, with the rate of wages thereafter to be settled in conference in January, 1915. The rate of wages in effect prior to this time has been 40 cents per hour. A further provision in the agreement provides that in cases of controversy, if it cannot be amicably settled, it is to be referred to an arbitration board.

CARPENTERS' NOTES.

Indianapolis, June 21.—The local union of carpenters at Corning, N. Y., has secured an increase in the scale of wages from 37½ cents to 42 cents per hour, and from 32 cents to 37 cents for the millmen. These advances were secured without friction. At Toronto, Canada, there is a strike on, but about 135 carpenters and helpers are out. All the large firms have signed up, and 400 men are working at the increased wage of 45 cents per hour and the nine hour day. The strike, with prospects bright for success. During the month of May the sum of $80,000 was paid out by the United Brotherhood in death and disability claims.

METAL WORKERS GET ADVANCE

Quincy, Ill., June 21.—The Sheet Metal Workers' Union has secured a satisfactory agreement with the various employers in this city, and signed, to the effect that demands of the sheet metal workers were first made for a 5-cent increase in wages on the 1st inst., and in the event of a strike, with prospects bright for success. During the month of May the sum of $80,000 was paid out by the United Brotherhood in death and disability claims.

METAL WORKERS GET ADVANCE

Quincy, Ill., June 21.—The Sheet Metal Workers' Union has secured a satisfactory agreement with the various employers in this city, and signed, to the effect that demands of the sheet metal workers were first made for a 5-cent increase in wages on the 1st inst., and in the event of a strike, with prospects bright for success. During the month of May the sum of $80,000 was paid out by the United Brotherhood in death and disability claims.

FEDERATED TRADES WIN OUT.

Winnipeg, June 21.—Negotiations between the Canadian Pacific Railroad and the federated trades on the Western lines for a new schedule of wages, that in progress for three weeks, has terminated, an amicable settlement having been agreed to. The terms of the schedules have not been given to the public, it is understood that an increase of 5 cents an hour has been granted, in addition to several improvements in working conditions.

NINE-HOUR LAW VIOLATED.

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 21.—The State Deputy Commissioner of Immigration, Labor, and Statistics has secured the conviction of a county commissioner of Logan on a charge of violating the State nine-hour working day law applying to city and county work. The candy company was fined $5 and costs of the trial. This is the second conviction of this sort in the State within a week.

NAILERS ORGANIZE.

Sioux City, Iowa, June 21.—A new union of Nailers has been organized and will obtain its charter list after man employed in the nailing departments of all the newspapers and printing and binding plants in this city. This organization is attached to the International Typographical Union.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS AGREE.

Toronto, Canada, June 21.—The strike of the firemen against the Toronto Electrical Light Company and the Toronto Street Railway Company has been settled on an approximate 7 per cent increase in wages.

WORKERS GET REVERSAL.

Washington, June 21.—Announcement has been made of the reversal by Judge Gunnery, in New Orleans, of the decision of former Comptroller Tracewell, in which time off on account of the strike of the employees of the Quincy Show Case Workers and the Knittel Show Case factory, the carpenters being involved in the controversy. After recounting how the employers had lured men to Quincy under misrepresentations, the Journal says: "The story is a long one short, sure, quick, easy way out of all this trouble for the Knittels and that is to unionize his shop. The minute that is done Joe Knittel starts on the up-grade, and he will go right on up. Should Joe Knittel is on the down grade now, and in our judgment he will continue to go down until he unionizes his shop. We understand the Quincy show case people are ready to come in line if Joe Knittel will come over. We can have lasting peace in Quincy if we unionize our shops." This publication is not a labor paper.

TOLL OF RAILROADS.

Washington, June 21.—According to figures compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the number of lives lost on railroads in the United States in twenty-four years, ended October, 1912, reached the appalling total of 187,007. In addition to that number being killed, there were 1,903,000 injured. While this is an average of 7,833 persons killed and 85,152 injured each year, or an annual demand, it is a decrease from 1911, when one person was killed or injured every seven minutes. This statement comes out at a time when the safety appliance division of the Interstate Commerce Commission is about to begin a hearing in Washington, D. C., on the causes leading up to the Stamford wreck, which caused many fatalities and the destruction of an immense amount of property.

PACKING HOUSE WORKERS WIN.

Sioux City, June 21.—The strike of the employees of the Cudahy Packing House has been won, and an increase in pay and more regular working hours secured. The strikers in the Sioux City packing houses are paid less than it takes to live. The new scale of wages call for a minimum of 40 cents per hour from June, 1913, to May, 1914, and 45 cents per hour from June, 1914, to May, 1915, with the rate of wages thereafter to be settled in conference in January, 1915. The rate of wages in effect prior to this time has been 40 cents per hour. A further provision in the agreement provides that in cases of controversy, if it cannot be amicably settled, it is to be referred to an arbitration board.

CARPENTERS' NOTES.

Indianapolis, June 21.—The local union of carpenters at Corning, N. Y., has secured an increase in the scale of wages from 37½ cents to 42 cents per hour, and from 32 cents to 37 cents for the millmen. These advances were secured without friction. At Toronto, Canada, there is a strike on, but about 135 carpenters and helpers are out. All the large firms have signed up, and 400 men are working at the increased wage of 45 cents per hour and the nine hour day. The strike, with prospects bright for success. During the month of May the sum of $80,000 was paid out by the United Brotherhood in death and disability claims.

METAL WORKERS GET ADVANCE

Quincy, Ill., June 21.—The Sheet Metal Workers' Union has secured a satisfactory agreement with the various employers in this city, and signed, to the effect that demands of the sheet metal workers were first made for a 5-cent increase in wages on the 1st inst., and in the event of a strike, with prospects bright for success. During the month of May the sum of $80,000 was paid out by the United Brotherhood in death and disability claims.

FEDERATED TRADES WIN OUT.

Winnipeg, June 21.—Negotiations between the Canadian Pacific Railroad and the federated trades on the Western lines for a new schedule of wages, that in progress for three weeks, has terminated, an amicable settlement having been agreed to. The terms of the schedules have not been given to the public, it is understood that an increase of 5 cents an hour has been granted, in addition to several improvements in working conditions.

NINE-HOUR LAW VIOLATED.

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 21.—The State Deputy Commissioner of Immigration, Labor, and Statistics has secured the conviction of a county commissioner of Logan on a charge of violating the State nine-hour working day law applying to city and county work. The candy company was fined $5 and costs of the trial. This is the second conviction of this sort in the State within a week.

NAILERS ORGANIZE.

Sioux City, Iowa, June 21.—A new union of Nailers has been organized and will obtain its charter list after man employed in the nailing departments of all the newspapers and printing and binding plants in this city. This organization is attached to the International Typographical Union.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS AGREE.

Toronto, Canada, June 21.—The strike of the firemen against the Toronto Electrical Light Company and the Toronto Street Railway Company has been settled on an approximate 7 per cent increase in wages.

AUTO WORKERS ORGANIZE.

Adams, Mich., June 21.—This small city is forging to the front so far as organized labor is concerned. The Automobile Workers, who have become a prominent factor in the city, have been organized into a local union and have affiliated with the International organization holding jurisdiction over this class of work.

RAISE OFFICIALS' PAY.

Washington, June 21.—Salary increases have been voted to all of the executive officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, to become effective January 1, 1914, this action to amount to be recommended to be voted upon by the membership beginning with the first of next month.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS.

Washington, June 21.—President Gompers is improving rapidly. Since the operation for mastoiditis on June 6 he has made a wonderful record in recuperation. The devout wish of his friends and the entire trade union movement that he would recover from his illness at the earliest date is to be realized. The physicians state that his progress toward complete recovery is all that could be wished for. The point of recovery there is feeling of gratification, and the hope expressed that he may continue in the great humanitarian work in which he has been engaged the greater portion of his life.

CONTEMPT CASE.

Washington, June 21.—The application of Frederick Gompers, Vice President Mitchell, and Secretary Morrison to the Supreme Court for a writ of error in the contempt case will not be acted upon immediately. It was believed that the court would make some move in the application before the summer adjournment, but the Supreme Court has adjourned for the summer, and will take action on the case. It will now probably be sometime next fall before the court hands down its decision.

CAMPAIGN OF MACHINISTS.

Worcester, June 21.—A committee of 20 has been organized for the purpose of promoting ways and means to organize the machinists of this city. Efforts heretofore have been made to organize this class of workmen, but the efforts of none of them has been unsuccessful. With the spirit of the times being favorable, it is believed that by a united effort will be possible to organize the great majority of the men working in this line of employment. The International Organization has one of its organizers detailed to this city for the purpose of conducting the campaign.

STRIKE-BREAKERS STRIKE.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 21.—Fifty strike-breakers employed in the Wyoming shops of the Grand Rapids Railroad created a novel situation by themselves going on strike, three strike-breakers refusing to work, owing to dissatisfaction with the working conditions. Strike-breakers were imported from Chicago. The company is having extraordinary difficulty in securing men to take the places of the original strikers, and information from over the entire system is that practically all of the regular shops of this company are idle.

NEW LABOR BUREAU.

Philadelphia, June 21.—The Department of Labor and Industry is now established in this State, and Hon. Fred. Price Peterson has been appointed as the head of the newly created department. The new department, also the old department of factory inspection, and the new department is authorized to investigate the conditions of all workmen in factories, the health of the workers, and general matters relating to employment. The salary of the new department head is fixed at $5,000 per annum.

"PHILLY" CARPENTERS.

Philadelphia, June 21.—A complete understanding and agreement has been reached between the several unions of carpenters and carpenters' contractors in this city. The various rates are as follows: Five cents per hour beginning September 1, 1913, bringing the wage scale up to 55 cents per hour. On January 1, 1914, the wage will be increased to 57½ cents, and upon June 1, 1914, the wage scale will be increased to 60 cents per hour. The nine hour day remains during the past year approximate 500.

SHEET METAL WORKERS STRIKE.

Peoria, Ill., June 21.—The Sheet Metal Workers are on strike against the refusal of their employers to establish a wage of 50 cents per hour and the 8-hour day standard. Since the strike began many of the shops have signed up, thus putting back to work a large percentage of the men. Negotiations are in progress with the remaining employers.

WILL MEET IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 21.—The International Union of Steamboat and Electricians, composed of engineers in this city, called to convention in Washington, D. C., on June 23. The convention will be held in San Francisco next year. A resolution has been offered, which will be voted upon at the coming convention, providing that any member of the organization who is in arrears for dues shall be debarred from all rights and privileges of membership, and the laborer feel confident that they

AFTER STREET CAR SYSTEM.

Superior, Wis., June 21.—The people of Superior voted in favor of owning the city street railway system. The legislature passed a law amending the public utilities act so as to do away with the limitation of the purchase of traction lines to a period not more than three years prior to the expiration of the franchise. Any city in Wisconsin can take steps to acquire its street railway system at any time it sees fit. It is stated that the city commission will soon take steps looking to the purchase or purchasing the Superior system before the people at a special bond election. The Mayor of the city, during the recent strike, urged the management of the traction lines to seek an amicable adjustment of differences, and the company refused and immediately the Mayor declared that the people would be asked to vote on the proposition to purchase the system. The Mayor is to be congratulated upon the plans of immediately acquiring the street car system for the city. It is believed that the plan will be carried out and the system taken over before the close of this year.

HOUSTON CARPENTERS SETTLE.

Houston, Tex., June 21.—After issuing several ultimatums that it would never enter into contractural relations with the local body of carpenters, the Master Builders' Association has revised its declarations and come to an agreement with the union which ended a strike lasting a month. All differences that existed have been adjusted and the scale of wages signed up as follows: For journeymen, 34½ cents per hour, and for foremen, 37½ per day in excess of the rate that has been signed for one year. A general resumption of work in the building trades will set in, in the building trades who were affected by this strike will soon be at work again.

ORGANIZE INTERNATIONAL.

Washington, June 21.—Delegates from local unions of fur workers met in this city on Monday, June 19, the American Federation of Labor granting charters to the local unions to be represented by delegates and form an International Union. The name of the new organization is the International Union of Fur Workers of the United States and Canada. Albert W. Miller, of New York, was elected president, and Samuel Korman was elected secretary-treasurer, also of New York. There are seven vice presidents, six members having been elected to fill the offices of members, but the seventh vice presidency, was left vacant, to be filled by the executive board later.

ANOTHER UNION POSTMASTER.

Akron, Ohio, June 21.—The recent chairman of the labor group in the constitutional convention, A. Rose Read, has been appointed postmaster of this city. Mr. Read, prior to the formation of the American Federation of Labor, and worked at intervals as a carpenter. The experience of this city, some four years ago made him a member of the local carpenters' union. He was also a member of the Legislature in the last Legislature, and voted and worked for every measure offered by the organized movement of the State.

STICKS TO "OPEN SHOP."

Washington, June 21.—During the convention of the National Association of Sheet Metal Workers' Employers a resolution was introduced to strike from the list of principles of the association that of the "open shop." The motion to strike this resolution was lost by a vote of 39 to 2. This being an Employers' Association, it will be expected that it could be pried loose from its moorings where it is in excellent company with Parry and Post and Kirby Worlds of union-busting gunmen.

RECORD PAYMENT.

St. Paul Minn., June 21.—The St. Paul Typographical Union has made a record in the payment of money due a beneficiary. A member of the union died a few days after death the secretary of the union paid to the deceased's widow $1,000, the sum to which every member of the union is entitled. This comes very close to being instantaneous action.

EDITOR McARTHUR RESIGNS.

San Francisco, June 21.—Walter McArthur, for many years editor of the coast Seamen's Journal, official organ of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, has resigned the position in order to assume the duties of Shipping Commissioner in this city, appointed by Hon. Paul Schaurenberg, Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor. He was formerly the business manager of the Journal for years.

THE DOCTORS' UNION.

Minneapolis, June 21.—The report of the judicial council of the Medical Association, the doctors' union, just in session in this city, condemns the evil of "fee splitting" and advertising, and announces that any physician found guilty of a resolution has been offered, which will be voted upon at the coming convention, providing that any member of the organization who is in arrears for dues shall be debarred from all rights and privileges of membership, and the laborer feel confident that they

MACHINISTS GET SHORTER DAY.

Toledo, June 21.—The Union Leader, the local labor paper, says: "What promised to be the most unique Toledo trade movement came to a close last Thursday, when the Warner Company's machinists declared their strike off, after the plant had been put on a fifty-hour week basis. The machinists walked out April 2 to enforce a nine-hour day. The management refused to consider the question or even discuss the matter with the committee, and announced that conditions were satisfactory in the plant, and the ten-hour day and Saturday half holiday would not be changed. When the strike was declared off the machinists, and Kinsey plants voluntarily declared for a fifty-hour week the Warner Company followed suit. The reduction to the nine hour week was a greater reduction than the machinists had asked for, and consequently the immediate settlement of the strike. It was also hinted that the big overland plant, which formerly supplied the Warner Company with large orders, was not in sympathy with the company's refusal to accede the shorter workday. It will be seen that a combination of circumstances operated to assist the machinists in securing more than they had demanded."

TELEPHONE OPERATORS STRIKE

Madisonville, Ky., June 21.—The Telephone Operators' Union has declared the double dealing which the company has been carrying on for a long time, and struck against the practice now in vogue. The operators are not members of the Union and were not actuated by any one union motive when they struck spontaneously. A mass meeting was held immediately after the strike, and the citizens of the town were unanimous in expressing their sympathy for the girls. The Union Executive Board will take the matter up at its next meeting, and it is believed that a solution will be reached whereby the operators will return to work with their grievances adjusted. Practically every phone subscriber in the city has signed his name to a petition urging the telephone company to accede to the demands of the operators, which are exceedingly reasonable.

BETTERMENT FOR CLERKS.

Savannah, Ga., June 21.—The retail clerks are endeavoring, and with considerable success, to shorten the work day during the summer months. Many of the merchants have signified their intention of complying with the request for a shorter work day. Many of the wholesale firms are now permitting their clerks to enjoy a half holiday on Saturdays. It is expected that practically all of the merchants in the city will finally agree to reduce the number of hours constituting a day's work, with the urgent request of the retail clerks.

PRINTERS LOCKED OUT.

Sioux City, Iowa, June 21.—The job printers of this city, whose scale of wages has been locked out in answer to their demand that the employers sign a new scale providing for an increase of $21 a week now, the old scale signed six years ago having been voluntarily increased $1 a week by the employers.

ELECT OLD OFFICERS.

Denver, June 21.—The convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders' International League selected San Francisco as the convention city for 1914, and re-elected the following officials: President, Edward Flore, Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, Joseph D. Sullivan, Chicago, Ill. Among the vice presidents elected were Thomas Farrell, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Elizabeth Gleason, Chicago, and Paul Stoffler, of San Antonio, Tex.

ILLINOIS MINE BILLS.

Springfield, Ill., June 21.—Two of the bills recommended by commissioners which investigated matters, relating to coal mines have been passed by the Illinois Legislature. One amends the act requiring fire fighting equipment in mines and the other provides for greater safety for miners by regulating the character of explosives permissible to be used in coal mines. Both of the bills were agreed upon by the operators and the miners of the State.

BUTTE MINERS CELEBRATE.

Butte, June 21.—The local union of the Western Federation of Miners, one of the largest unions in the international organization, recently held a celebration in honor of the thirty-fifth anniversary of its founding. The mines suspended operations for the day and the miners and their families participated in the celebration. Speeches were delivered by officials of the Union Miner Weekly and others.

TO ARBITRATE.

Toronto, Canada, June 21.—The conference of the Fleischer arbitrators to the Toronto Electrical Light Company and the Toronto Street Railway Company strike will be held in this city, and it is expected that the arbitrators will be able to reach a decision. The strike has been on for several weeks, and the men are anxious to get back to work.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS SETTLE.

Winnipeg, June 21.—The Electrical Workers have secured a settlement with the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company. Satisfactory schedules had been secured previously from the telephone commission and the city light and power department, granting a 5-cent per hour increase. The same increase has been secured from the street railway company. This new schedule applies to outside men. The organization of Electrical Workers, composed of the inside men, has been doing some good organizing work, which has resulted in materially increasing the membership, and a new schedule is now being submitted to the employers. The new scale calls for 90 cents per hour, and the inside electrical workers are endeavoring to establish a new rate of 90 cents per hour, although a considerable portion of the membership is now receiving the increased scale.

PATTERNMAKERS' CONVENTION.

Detroit, June 21.—At the convention in this city of the Patternmakers' League a resolution was introduced committing the organization to the principle of profit sharing. The resolution went to the committee, and was reported back unfavorably. It is stated that the introducer of the resolution, acting for the Executive Board of the League, will submit the matter to a referendum vote of the membership, and the reports of the officers show that no action of importance is being made at present.

FOR THE INFANTS.

Washington, June 21.—Warning every community in the nation that the great death rate of infants is due to diseases which are preventable, the Department of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor has prepared a compilation of the methods which cities have found and are adopting to protect child life. It is stated that the death rate of infants is the chief feature of the Children's Bureau, and will urge every locality to pursue the methods suggested for the purpose of preserving the life of infants. Marvelous results, so it is stated, have followed the methods of protection and care proposed in the cities where they have been adopted.

ENGLISH RECORD.

Washington, D. C., June 21.—According to the London Labor Gazette, for March, with a net membership of 32,96 reported 15,719 or 17 per cent of their membership unemployed at the end of April, 1913. These latest returns break the record hitherto established in March, 1908, when the per cent of unionists unemployed was 14 per cent. It is now stated that the per cent of unemployed was as follows: January, 12; February, 7; March, 15, and April, 17 per cent.

ORGANIZE CITY EMPLOYES.

Worcester, June 21.—The slogan of the City Employes' Union is "A membership in every city employe." The organization, which about recently was taken when it was decided to place a business representative in the field and also for a series of a campaign of organization. In addition to the new business representative, the following representative a large working committee has been appointed to assist and co-operate with him in the work: Every man employed by the city will be extended a personal invitation and become a member of the City Employes' Union.

VETOES FULL CREW LAW.

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 21.—Gov. Cruce is keen in his executive capacity in vetoing measures in favor of labor. He has vetoed the full crew measure passed by the Legislature, and in his message he valiantly takes the side of the railroads in their opposition to the bill, and says that the railroads are better qualified to determine the manner in which they operate their trains than the Legislature, the laborer's agents or the Governor.

TELEGRAPHERS ORGANIZE.

Peoria, Ill., June 21.—The railroad telegraphers in this city have formed and organized a local union. The membership is drawn from a number of the railroads entering this city, and the union starts out as the most central point for the headquarters of the local union.

TO COMMENCE NEW BATTLESHIP

Washington, June 21.—The construction work on battleship No. 37 will be commenced about July 1, by the Government navy yard in this city. The battleship is to be the largest ever built by the United States, and will be 600 feet long, 97 feet beam, and will have a displacement of 32,000 tons. The ship will be driven by turbine engines, and will have a speed of 21 knots per hour.

GENERAL WORKERS WIN.

Winnipeg, June 21.—The carpenters' work on battleship No. 37 will be commenced about July 1, by the Government navy yard in this city. The battleship is to be the largest ever built by the United States, and will have a displacement of 32,000 tons. The ship will be driven by turbine engines, and will have a speed of 21 knots per hour.